THE NEW NATIONAL REA does not hold itself respo for views expressed by correspondents. Well written an

#### From Ohio.

CINCINNATI, April 25, 1874.

Your printer's devil revenged himself amply for my discourteous allusion to his more strious, but less to be feared, namesake by playing sad havee with the manuscrip of my last letter. Not less than five errors crept into it in the shape of wrong words, the most important only of which I desire to correct. Instead of "Lincoln University Club" having a sermon preached on every anniversary of the death of the martyr for freedom, it should have been "The Lincoln Memorial Club"—quite a distinction if not a difference. A copy of the

KENTUCKY SCHOOL LAWS for the establishment, sustenance, and gov

emment of schools for colored youth recently handed me last week. Of course they are not all we might have hoped for, though, all things considered, they are much more liberal than we should reasonably have expected, Provision is made for the collection and disbursement of all money in the shape of certain taxes, fines, &c., for that purpose, and a liberal commission (6 per cent.) is allowed ing, and trust we may yet have a literature the officers through whose hands it is to pass. The State is to be divided into districts containing one hundred pupils each, and for that purpose a census is ordered to be taken in onjunction with that of the white youth, between the ages of six and sixteen years, inclusive. Three trustees are to be appointed in each locality to supervise and manage the schools and appoint teachers who must be examined in reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic. Where there is for a school, they may unite with another district and jointly employ a teacher. The disbursement of the funds will be an incentive to the sheriffs and others whose duty it is to collect it. Most parts of the State already have free schools for colored children, and very generally the "councils" of towns and cities have contributed to the payment of teachers. Louisville rivals Cincinnati in at least one of its school edifices, and many other places are anxious to own schoolhouses. Newport has but recently finished one, and its more pretentious neighbor, Cov-ington, is already jealous of its good fortune, and making strenuous efforts to equal her success. Kentucky is awakening, and her Legislature realizes the unsafe policy of ignorant citizens using the ballot. It is not leve for the negro, but self-protection, made them generous. The State Superintendent of Schools, I am glad to say, is very favorable to the new order of things, and doing all he

can to make the schools a success. The Colored Board of Directors for the COLORED PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CINCINNATI pass out of existence on Monday next, at which time all property, &c., is to be transferred to the recently elected white Board of Trustees, who, under the new law, age to under which we formerly managed our own out all special applications save the provision for the division of the fund in localities where prejudice prevented the establishment of mixed schools. A large number of persons had decided objections to the idea of relinquishing the exclusive control of from most of which they were enabled to throw into the hands of colored persons. As usual, another large faction preferred the management of white men, and neutralized all efforts made to prevent it. The law was

For a long time there has been a loud cry for retrenchment in the schools, and as the Board has done very little in that direction, a well grounded apprension exists that they

passed, but, through courtesy, the colored

Board was permitted to exist for ten months

longer than the time to which it was en-

It is an admitted fact that our teachers have received very good salaries, (ranging from \$540 to \$2,220,) but they have invariably been from \$200 to \$600 less than that of the same grade of white teachers holding similar rank and performing similar work. The law always required that there should be no discrimination in the matters of examination for certificates; and, judging from the character and number of branches in which a knowledge sufficient to attain an average of 70 per cent. (minimum) was required, the profession of pedagogies here was made a close corporation.

Much speculation is indulged in among the teachers as to who will be retained, and who will find "their resignation acceptable." However, as a friend once remarked to me, after looking over the list of twenty studies, in which an examination is made, they can enjoy the consciousness of knowing that anybody who passes an examination in Cincinnati may pass anywhere, not even excepting Boston

PROF. GEORGE H. JACKSON,

teacher of drawing and calisthenics, resigned on the 20th instant, and, after a short visit to his parents at Eyansville, Indiana, will make a Southern tour. The Board refused for some time to receive it, but, finding it imperative on them, after two week's vain effort to induce him to retract, coupled with their promise to continue his salary, provided he returned, they reluctantly consented to

part with him. As one of our most brilliant and ambitiou young men, he leaves a marked impress on the rising generation of this community self social pleasure, and devoting the time thus gained to solid reading and study, he acquired a fund of information sined a recognition for his opinions as from an authority. Genial and pleasant,

# NEW NATIONAL ERA

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recluse; he is a brilliant, graceful, witty, and accomplished conversationalist. Full of solid facts, logical ability of a high order, and possessed of an accurate and clear judgment, he was one of the ablest and strongest debaters in the late "Clark Literary Circle," the presidency of which he resigned a short while before its dissolution, regretted by all. He leaves with the highest regard and best wishes of the whole community.

Last week I paid a long promised visit

of this city, and was highly gratified at the efforts they are making to improve them-selves and cultivate a laudable ambition to

graduates and undergraduates of the

GAINES HIGH SCHOOL. Prof. Peter H. Clark seems so plainly tamped upon the young men of this place, that I rarely meet a party of them without thinking of old Dr. Arnold, of Rugby. The club is officered as follows: Andrew J. De Hast, president; Fred. D. Jones, vice president ; R. H. Cole, secretary; E. H. Hawkins, treasurer; examining committee-Wm. H. Handy, Willis J. Ross, and Frank V. Couspassed by the Legislature of that State, was ins ; James M. Barnett, corresponding sec retary.

The club was organized July 23, 1873, and were one to shut his eyes while the exercises were in progress, he could hardly believe that the essays, declamations, and debates were given by such a youthful set. I am glad to commend the progress they are makamong the colored people of this country.

Heretofore, books, magazines, pamphlets, and papers have been printed, issued, and sold because they were colored men's productions. Hereafter they must stand on their merits as a contribution to literature, and shortly we must realize that in Belles-Lettres, color is an unassignable and purely imaginary quantity. The price of nearly all our literary work may rather be taken as the measure of the purchaser's pity or curiosity. less than the required number in any place Nothing that I am acquainted with from colored authors will stand a fair and just criticism, such as is given to their works elselarge percentage paid for the collection and where, and I can insult more would-be literary lions, by giving them fair play, in twenty-four hours' criticism, than you can shake a stick at. Those whose works are readable were written for them, and the balance are the mere collections of trash which ative. We have not sent to the Senate a diligent stupidity has accumulated. We call it hash here, but nearly all of them might be appropriately styled as successive volumes of the "Rag-Bag"-not, however, to be considered uniform with that of N. P. Willisoh! dear, no!

Therefore, I hope, ere long, some of our youth may develop a talent and write some-thing that will pass muster on its merits alone, and therefore I encourage all literary societies.

We have enough-perhaps too many tors; therefore, give us one writer.

# From Alabama.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., April 24, 1874.

Never before, within the recollection of our oldest citizens, has so much rain fallen here in the same length of time, as has fallen during the last three months. So contake charge of all public schools. The law stantly have the dark clouds hovered above us, sending down reservoirs of water from schools was a special one applying only to their seemingly exhaustless contents, that obstruct your aim in establishing yourselves Communati, and when the general law for the man appears to have caught the infection upon terra firma, and have your paper begovernment of public schools in the State of from the elements, and gloom is depicted on come the spokesman of the colored people is passed, it was thought best to leave every brow. The swollen streams overflow ing their banks and spreading out over the low lands, have swept away bridges and fences, gullied fields, drowned grain, and drove out the inmates of houses.

The farmers have become despondent Their hopes have revived and ebbed as the \$40,000 to \$50,000 per year of public money, clouds have rolled themselves up like scrolls, revealing the bright sun shining beyond, and then rapidly unroll to shut out the brilliant sight. Ordinarily the clear day has been the rule, the rainy day the exception: but now the rainy day is the rule, the clear day the exception.

I happened to meet, a few days ago, a very intelligent farmer, who, a month previous, had expressed to me the opinion that the rainy spell, instead of being injurious to farmers' interests, as the people believed, was really a blessing in disguise. "Many of the farmers," said he, "rush to plant an early crop, only to have it killed or dwarfed by the cold or frost. This rain will save them the trouble of having to plant twice." Another month of forced idleness had compelled even him to take a more serious view of the situation; for, when I chided him for his "blessing in disguise" theory, and asked him if he did not think it not about time for the rain to relax its fatherly care over the too-hasty farmers, and allow them to go to work, he did not have the air of a man with whom all is well. After giving me a very unfavorable account of the condition of the farms, he concluded by saying: "And I cant see what the result of it all will be, unless it means more corn and less cotton. Being so far be hind, a great number of planters will put in a very small crop of cotton, and a correspodingly large crop of corn, as the best way out of the present difficulty. I shall do this myself, although I had intended to put in a larger crop of cotton this year than ever before." From this, you perceive that the farmers' prospects, not by any means the

ising this year. If more corn be raised, it is admitted that the change would be beneficial to the country. Our farmers will persist in raising cot-

brightest at any time, are unusually unprom-

ton and buying bread. It is now raining steadily, and the present appearance of the clouds don't indicate an

end to the long "wet spell." Our seasons have been guilty of the wildest imaginable freaks here of late. Winter before last, in its severity, would not have suffered from a comparison with the similar Greenland season. The cold lasted until late in the spring, and was followed by a er which seemed to have been transported from the torrid zone. It was during that season that the cholera burst out here for the first time. The memory of the summer of 1873, will never fade from the minds

notwithstanding, he was comparatively a of the fortunate survivors of that dreadful scourge. Autumn was a season of mourning, a last tribute to the beloved ones so suddenly stricken down by death. The wrath of the House, and after a most searching investigation, the committee was unanimous in completely exonerating Capt. French from the slightest charge. A leading Democratic when he published them, but he "used them as political capital"! How disgraceful to iterate charges against a man without a particle of evidence! And, be it known to their disgrace, that a few colored men joined the Democrats in their slander of our leading men. We have, however, passed through improve the race. It is composed mainly of all triumphantly, and we are now endeavoring to discharge faithfully the trust reposed or myself.

in us by the people.

Governor Ames is gaining golden opin ions for himself as our Executive. He will prove the best Governor we have had since reconstruction, and the people of Mississippi will ever hold him in grateful remembrance He watches the interests of the colored peo ple as much as they do themselves. He consults the leading colored men upon all leading questions, and very often acts in accordance with their judgment.

Our State has taken the lead on the tem-

requiring the signature of a majority of the women over eighteen years of age, as well as a majority of the men over twenty-one road for all anticipated venders of the poi sonous dram. Women will never sign their

Our new United States Senator, Hon. B sive struggle we assisted in making for him, we cannot help but rejoice over the grand and glorious victory. To be elected to such an exalted position in the midst of a revolution, or to be taken up as a compro mise candidate, is not of much credit to the friends. But to enter the battle from the with us who are not disposed to do so at first, is a victory of which all of us are proud, and of which Colonel Bruce is highly appreciman gifted for much speech-making. That is not his forte. But for shrewd management and clear discernment, very few men in the Senate will be able to equal him. He may not ascend to the stump and fascinate a crowd, but in planning and conversing, he

will compete with almost any man. Our party is becoming stronger every day; peace reigns throughout the State; immi grants are looking upon us as the star of hone: schools are flourishing in our cities towns, and at almost every cross-road, and with these continued blessings we expect to become the "hub" of the South.

## From Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., April 25, 1874. To the Editor of the New National E.

A few months have elapsed since I last wrote for the ERA. Pressure of official business prevented my writing as frequently a heretofore. I was indeed glad to notice your signal victory of the "Citizen" part of your paper. I trust that nothing will hereafter

I must confess, Mr. Editor, that I was in deed pained to notice the disgraceful wranglings between Messrs. Martin and Downing for the leadership of the Sumner Monument al Association. If such disgraceful abuscontinue, the object will die after its first breath. Mr. Sumner's memory is too dear to us to have our men quarreling over his grave Would it not be for the interest of all con cerned, for both of these centlemen to retire and let Frederick Douglass take the lead? No association organized at Washington or any other city, can control the nation. And since a national convention would be rather expensive (though it would be the best plan) think each State should organize its own association, and vote for a national President, sending the names of their choice to the ERA for publication, and the person who receives the highest number of votes to be declared as such; and let the President of each State association, be a member of the national Executive committee. This Committee to meet at some central point in July next, and direct the whole affair. This is merely a rough outline; but I think if you, Mr. Editor, would suggest some such arrangement which would arouse the cooperation of the people of the entire country, the monument to Mr. Sum er's memory would soon be a reality.

The wrangling at Washington has had endency to dampen the prospects of a national monument to the good man whom we

Three months have clapsed since the in auguration of our new State administration. and the mischevious predictions of ex-Governor Alcorn are falling to the ground, one by one. The present abuse heaped upor our Republican candidates, as well as our prominent men, is without a parallel in the campaigns of this State. One of the most prominent men singled out by the opposition -especially by Governor Alcorn-was Capt. O. C. French, the chairman of our Republican Executive Committee. But during the recent session of the Legislature Capt. French asked for an investigating committee, and stated positively that he wished the en tire committee to be composed of his political opponents. The committee was appointed, the chairman being the leading Democrat of the gods seemed to have been appeased, for autumn was followed by a winter, the mildest known for many years. I venture to say, that were we to examine the shelves on which Time stores away in succession the passing Winters, we should have to pass far down the icy row, before we would find one to equal in severity the Winter of 1872-73. or in mildness the winter of 1873-74. This spring-to be referred to hereafter as the 'rainy spring''—deserves a high rauk among its distinguished contemporaries.

Indeed, spring, summer, autumn and winer appear to have entered into a rivalry to
see which can produce the greatest sensaion. If they will be content with the lenion. If they will be content with the lenter appear to have entered into a rivalry to see which can produce the greatest sensation. If they will be content with the lau rels they have already won, and return to the good old simplicity of former times before one of them loses temper in a moment the slightest charge. A leading Democratic of frenzy, produce some unheard-of convul-editor, in giving his testimony, stated that he did not believe the charges were true gratitude of thousands, and chief among TIMID ALVIN.

P.S. I add this to say how infatuated with joy I was to see my first letter in print; so much so was I that I did not notice the olitary "Dear" commencing the body of the letter, until pointed out to me by a friend. Of course it should have read, "Dear Sir:". I don't know which to reprove, the printer

## From Alabama.

SELMA, Ala., April 27, 1872. othe Editor of the New National E.a.

DEAR SIR :- I notice in your paper of the 23d inst., an article copied from the Selma Weekly Republican, headed, "Democratic Charges-Republican Duty." Said article is highly commendable, and meets my approbation to the follest extent.

But what I wish to call your attention to perance question, in the passage of a bill is the comment upon the article - more especially to a certain paragraph where you are made to say:

"The district in which Selma lies is fortuyears of age, to all petitions for license to nate in being represented in Congress by a open liquor saloons. This will be an uphill gentleman against whom no reproach can be brought, and one in whom the colored people can repose confidence -a gentleman such petitions and Mississippi will become a cold as we would be pleased to see continued in Congress,"

Now, Mr. Editor, I am constrained to the K. Bruce, is spending a few days with us. In thinking over the short, sharp and deciif you are not mistaken, you have given utterance to that which your friends canno approve of in these parts.

This District is now represented b Boomberg, one of the vilest negro haters in Alabama; and what is more, he is an favored person, or to the sagacity of his "old Bourbon" Democrat-one of the deep est dyed I know of in America-and to say beginning, and to say "this is the man for he is one in whom the colored people can rethe place," and to compel men to come in pose confidence, is not only preposterous but

I presume, though, Mr. Editor, that you intended to allude to the Hon. Alexande White, who lives in this district, but represent the State at large. Now, if you intend ed to confer this tribute upon him, then there will be a plausible excuse, and only a plausible one at that, because 13 has been "weighed in the balance and found wanting" as regards the Civi!-Rights Bill s introduced in the Alabama Legislature 1 make this assertion and defy truthful tradiction: that Alex. G. White is responsible for the defeat of the Civil-Rights Bill. It was by his powerful influence and eloquent language that the bill was killed in its infancy, in the the Alabama Legislature of 1872. So his hands are not, by any means, too clean, I am still yours, etc.,

W. J. STEVENS.

#### Eulogy on Charles Samner, by Hon. J. T. Rainey, in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, not long since we were called upon to lay aside our accustomed duties of legislation to participate in the mournful procession that signalized the departure of the distinguished statesman and philanthropist who has been summoned before the bar of our final Judge. We have again halted to pay further tribute to his

The announcement of the death of Charles Summer, late Senator from the State of Mas-sachusetts, sent a thrill of sorrow and cast a sachusetts, sent a tirri of sorrow and cast a shade of melancholy gloom over this country more pervading in its general effects than any smilar event since the assassination of the lamented Lincoln. Language such as I have at my command is too imperfect and his denise has occasioned. Men and women mourn his loss and shed the tear of regretful sadness, not only in large cities and the pa-latial dwellings occupied by the learned and wealthy, but in villages and hamlets, upon arms and the distant plantations of the outh; into the cabins of the unlettered and the lowly bereavement found its way, bowing the hearts of all in mournful lamentation for the hearts of all in mournful lamentation for this irreparable loss. Mr. Sumner, in name and deeds, is known, evered, and esteemed by all classes of our people. The remarka-ble and noble battles of argument and elo-quence which he has fought in the Senate in behalf of the oppressed have enshrined him in the hearts of his countrymen; millions of whom never beheld his majestic form, nor heard his deep and impressive voice—that voice which at no time indulged silence when voice which at no time indulged silence when the cause of the downtrodden and the en-slaved was the issue. Early in life Mr. Sumner espoused the cause

f those who were not able to speak for in their behalf. As one knew the danger and magnitude of such an undertaking better than the deceased. Public sentiment at that time was opposed to his course; ostracism confronted him; friends forsook him; but undaunted and full of courage he pursued the ight, sustained his convictions, and lived ong enough to see the fruition of his carnest abors. He was among the first to arouse right, sustained his convections, and niver long enough to see the fruition of his carnest labors. He was among the first to arouse the Commonwealth of his beloved Massachusetts to consider the justice and equity of mixed schools. The blows he gave were effectual; the separating walls could not withstand them; they consequently tottered and fell. The doors of the school-houses flew open to all; prejudice was well-night consumed by the blaze of his ardent elocations and prograting aray way to more consumed by the blaze of his ardent elo-quence, and proscription gave way to more liberal views. It was upon his motion that the colored man was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States

cause of my race was always foremost in his mind; indeed, he was a friend who in many instances stuck closer than a brother. He was one of those who never slumbered upon his lance, but stood ever watchful for the his lance, but stood ever waterial for the opportunity to hurl the shaft of his forensic powers against the institution of slavery. The forum, the platform, and the legislative hall bear equal testimony to his untiring zeal and determined opposition thereto.

ned opposition thereto.
rities and atrocities of slavery The barbarities The barbarities and atrocities of slavery through the aid of his giant mind were brought to the attention of the American people and tho world in a manner and style hitherto unknown. He was God's chosen advocate of freedom and denouncer of the crime of the "peculiar institution" which blurred the fair record and threatened ultimately to destroy the graving furne of his country. So attracted the growing fame of his country, we, instructive, and inviting wa

Whatever he did to hinder the extension of slavery or to hasten the day of its final abolition was based not upon hatred or antipathy to the South, but upon a conviction that it was not only wrong to humanity, but an accursed blot upon the escutcheon of the Republic. He knew full well that it would turnish the beauty of its history; therefore he felt the duty pressing to combat it. In a word, he did not hate the South nor the slaveholder, but he but a good detected. word, he did not hate the South nor the slaveholder, but he hated and detested slavery. His desire was that the South as well as the North should share in the real grandeur of this republican empire. He was aware that the impartial historian could not complete his task so long as slavery existed, unless the pen, as it were, was dipped in human blood; the thought of which to him was revolting. O that the South had heeded his admonition and let the oppressed go free! As a statesman, Mr. Sunner may have allowed his zeal to outrun his discretion, and thus made mistakes.

## To err is human; to forgive, divine.

It was evident, however, that his errors ever leaned to the side of justice and humanity. He could not comprehend any fundamental law that did not embrace in its provisions the cause of the poor and the needy; consequently his construction of the Constitution differed in many essential particulars from that put upon it by other statesmen, who were less liberal in their opinions and more partial and biased in their judgment. He was strong in his convictions, faithful to duty and true to his country ment. He was strong in his convictions, faithful to duty, and true to his country. How appropriate are the following lines in tracing his active and useful life:

Staunch at thy post, to meet life's con doom, It scarce seems death to die as thou hast died; Thy du'y done, thy truth, strength, courage

tried, And all things ripe for the fulfilling tomb! A crown would mock thy hearse's sable gloom, Whose virtue raised thee higher than a throne Whose faults were erring Nature's,

own,-Such be thy sentence, writ with Fame's bright nongst the good and great; for thou wast

great, In thought, word, deed - like mightiest ones of old,—
Full of the honest truth, which makes men bold,

Became not more a ruler of the free Than thy plain life, high thoughts, and match

Compared to his admirers, Mr. Sumner's Compared to his admirers, Mr. Sumner's circle of intimate friends was not very numerous. Only a few genial spirits imparted to him social pleasure and mental enjoyment. He found his chief delight in the companionship of books and the study of the fine arts. But with this rare appreciation for the classic and the artistic, he possessed in an astonishing degree the faculty of adapting himself to social intercourse with those whose attainments were not commensurate with his own. nents were not commensurate with his own. He was always willing to receive such as visited him, seeking counsel or advice, with-out regard to present circumstances or form-er condition. His friendship, when formed, er condition. His friendship, when formed, was sincere and advantageous. I did myself the honor to call upon him occasionally; not as often, however, as I felt inclined, for I knew his time was yaluable, not only to himself, but to his country. Never did I call but I found him glad to see me and reads to he found him glad to see me and ready to lay I found him glad to see me and ready to lay aside constantly exacting duties, and engage in such conversation as invariably resulted in my being benefitted. It was very perceptible that the aim and bent of his master mind was to elevate to true manhood the race with which I am particularly identified. I can never forget, so long as I have the faculty of recollection, the warm and friendly grasp be gave my hand, soon after I was admitted a member of this House. On my first visit to the Senate, he said: "I welcome you to this Chamber. Come over frequently;

you to this Chamber. Come over frequently; you have rights here as well as others." During his senatorial career, embracing a period of twenty-three other man has encounter of time. This principle was to him more dear than life itself. dear than life itself. His conscientions con-victions that slavery was a national crime and moral sin, could not endure tamely asser-tions to the contrary. He heeded not the menacing denunciations of thoses who cat the bread of wickedness and drink the wine struments could not deter him or turn the keen edge of his argument, he was brutally and cowardly assaulted in the Senate Cham-ber, in 1856, by Preston S. Brooks, a representative from South Carolina. This occurred

a few days after his masterly effort setting forth the "Crimes against Kansas." Mr. Speaker, that unprovoked assault de-clared to the country the threatening attitude clared to the country the threatening attitude of the two sections, one against the other, and awakened a determination on the part of the North to resist the encroachments of sla-very. The unexpressed sympathy that was felt for him among the slaves of the South, when they head of this unwarranted attack, was only known to them whose situations at the time made them confidants. Their prayers and secret invocrimities were ever utered in

the time made them confidants. Their prayers and secret importunities were ever uttered in the interest of him who was their constant friend and untring advocate and defender, before the high courts of the nation.

Mr. Speaker, it is said that "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church." With equal truthfulness and force I think it may be said that the blood of Charles Sumner, spilled upon the floor of the Senate because he dared to oppose the slave power of the South, and to interpose in the path of its progress, was the seed that produced general emancipation; the results of which is too well known to need comment. It spoke well known to need comment. It spoke silently, but effectively, of the cruelty and iniquities of that abominable institution.

niquities of that abominable institution.

Notwithstanding that dastardly assault termination abated to resist the advancing termination abated to resist the advancing steps of that power which was the source of so much distraction to the Republic and disgrace to the nineteenth century. Sir, I believe in a Providence that shapes events and controls circumstances. His hand is most conspicuously seen in the life and death of the lamented Senator. Though he was a martyr to the cause of freedom and universal liberty, he powertheless liked the control. martyr to the cause of freedom and universal liberty, he nevertheless lived long enough to see the struggles of his eventful public life crowned with victory and the broken shackles of the slave scattered at his feet, before he was gathered to the fathers. The emancipated and enfranchised will pay grateful homage to his memory in life, and, dying bequeath the name of him who was their benefactor as a belitting one for the reverence and adoration of posterity.

Farewell! if ever fondest prayer
For others' weal availed on high
Ours will not be lost in air,
But wast thy name beyond the sky.

Mr. Speaker, the intentness of his thought on the subject of his mission, for which he apparently was born, clung to the ebbing moments of his life. When weary and longing for rest, having his eyes fixed on that "mansion not made with hands, eternal in the heavens," and just preceding his final step over the threshold of time into the boundless space of eternity, he uttered in

great measure to his rare talents and acquirements, and the splendid opportunity he enjoyed of speaking to the country.

Mr. Summer was a patriot of no ordinary rank; he was a lover of his country, the whole country, in the broadest and the most comprehensive signification of the term. Whatever he did to hinder the extension of slavery or to hasten the day of its final abolition was based not upon hatred or antipathy to the South, but upon a conviction that it was not only wrong to humanity, but an ac-

CIVIL-RIGHTS BILL FAIL."

This sentence, we trust, will prove more potent and availing in securing equality before the law for all men than any of his former efforts. This is not the proper time, neither is the occasion propitious, for further comment on that dying appeal. I therefore, with trembling hands and a grateful heart, lay it gently into the lap of the muses, that it may be wrought into imperishable history as an additional evidence of his sincerity in life and his devotion to the grand principle of equal rights, even in the embrace of death. He can never be repaid for the services he has rendered the Republic. No libation, adoration, or sacrifice can equal the beneficence and magnitude of the services he has rendered to his country and mankind.

As for my race and me, his memory will ever be precious to us. We will embalm it among the choicest gems of our recollection, Yes;

Let laurels, drench'd in pure Parnassian dews. Heward his memory, dear to every muse, Who, with a courage of unshaken root. In honor's field, advancing his firm foot, Plants it upon the line that Justice draws, And will prevail or perish in her cause, 'T is to the virtues of such men man owes His portion in the good that Heaven bestows.

Now, sir, my grateful task is done. This humble but heartfelt tribute I lay at the base of the broken column in token of him who was an eminent statesman, renowned philanthropist, and devoted friend to the friendless. "May he rest in peace."

## STATEMENT OF FACTS

Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard. MAY 1, 1874.

tement to Court of Inquiry, Constituted

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 16, 1874. WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 16, 1874.

GENTLEMEN: — I will attempt to make a plain statement in answer to the charges contained in the communication of the Hon. Secretary of War, now the subject of your investigation, which was sent to Congress, of date Dec. 4, 1873.

The letter begins in a business-like manner to present the case, doubtless without any premeditation to do me wrong, yet the very commencement I deem unjust to the Bureau over which I had administrative charge.

1. The "certain developments" therein named (page 1), do not appear to have arisen of themselves in the ordinary course of busi-ness, but seem to have been the result of careful and continued search and special effort on the part of certain officials of the War Department, and clerks. Major Thomas M. Vincent's letter to the Secretary of War, of October 7, 1872, (sent to Congress), indicates the character of the strictures made upon the late Bureau, so that the expression, "Hence no special search was made bearing upon them" (meaning the develop-ments), was plainly an error on his part.

2. The next sentence of accusation, be 2. The next sentence of accusation, beginning with "complaint after complaint," and ending with "strong proof was presented that the claimants had not been paid," gives a picture of accusation which has often been transferred to the press of the country, and which, on one occasion, I, myself, saw presented with embellishments to a Philadelphia audience of some two thousand people as a remarkable illustration of the corruption of the times. Without expanation, the statement carried an inference

3. The filing of vouchers and taking of credit, before the money sent has actually reached the claimants, is to my personal knowledge not an unusual proceeding on the part of disbursing officers, and was well known to the accounting officers of the Treasury for the whole five years of the bounty disbursements of the Procedural's Bursan. bursements of the There was a desire on the part of myself and my disbursing officers to hasten as much There was a desire on the part of myself and my disbursing officers to hasten as much as possible the payment of bounties by this method of filing vouchers. We promptly turned over money returned to us from subordinate officers that the vouchers might be cancelled, or settled, as justice demanded.

When ground for investigation of such cases as those named was presented to me the investigation was made, and whenever it appeared that fraud had been committed by mybody, I proceeded at once against the culty parties themselves.

APOLOGY OF SECRETARY OF WAR. 4. The next item in the honorable Secre tary's letter is an apology for not sooner bringing me to trial, based upon the alleged "incomplete and disordered condition of the records of the late Bureau," and the necesity of collateral examination in the Treasury sity of collateral examination in the Treasury Department. In answer, I respectfully refer to my former answer (p. 2, of the first exhibit) to the same charge made by Major Vincent in his letter of October 9, 1873. It was not then too late to bring me to trial. This "incompleteness" of records would have been entirely remedied by the passage of the bill proposed to Congress by the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, which was substantially my recommendation, and was drawn tially my recommendation, and was drawn by me just before leaving for the West under orders. The passage of the bill as drawn was prevented by the letter of the honorable Secretary of War, dated May 22, 1872, the chairman of the Appropriation Committee recommending the omission of the section which provided an appropriation for settling all outstanding claims and for completing the records, and provided also that I have the records, and provided also that I have charge of the work. I desire to state my belief that my responsibility for such completion of records was relieved by this legislative action, and devolved that duty upon the Secretary of War, in just accordance with the Secretary of War, in just accordance we the recommendations of this letter abo

STATUTE OF LIMITATION. 5. To show that I had no desire to avail nyself of the "limitation of statute," I sub-mit the following letter, dated December 27, 1873, addressed to the Military Committee of Congress, in answer to this letter of the Secretary of War, now under consideration.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17, 1873.

Hon. JOHN COBURN, Chairman Committee on Military Af-fairs, House of Representatives: SIR: In accordance with the request of esterday, received from your committee, I

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in all its branches, done with neatness and dis-patch. Orders from all parts of the country will be promptly attended to. Our friends in the Southern States will find it to their advantage to give us their orders for tards bandbill, etc., etc.

appear to make answer, as preliminary to a formal rebutting of the charges in a letter of the honorable Secretary of War, dated December 4, 1873, and referred to your committee. Permit me to state:

First. That I court the fullest possible examination into all the subjects therein named.

Second. Having never been averse to trial by any proper tribunal, civil or military, upon official charges with any shadow of foundation, I deprecate the statement of my accuser, that "a general court-martial became barred, in part under statute of limitations," and, if it be legally possible to do so, I wish to waive all rights and privileges accorded me under such statute to the end that the "public benefit" may receive no detriment. Third. In considering the alleged irregularities and violations of law in the conduct of the late Freedman's Bureau, I am confident of my ability clearly to prove that, acting as Commissioner in an administrative capacity, I am neither morally nor legally responsible for either of the several counts set forth in the Secretary's letter, and therefore not personally or officially accountable fore not personally or officially accountable for any portion of the sum which makes up

submit to the examination and judgment of the committee the work of the late Freedthe committee the work of the late Freed-man's Bureau, or such portion of it as may be necessary, the manner of its performance and my own record, official and personal, con-nected with it, with a view to a final com-plete settlement of the questions at issue, and which have been so annoying to my friends, and such a prolific source of public scandal.

Very respectfully,
O. O. HOWARD,
Brig, General U. S. Army.

I submit also a letter written to the Gen-I submit also a letter written to the General Commanding the Army, one of similar import having been written to the President of the United States of the same, which tends to show that I deprecated any show to a full and thorough investigation, and incidentally gives what I believe to be in part the immediate occasion of the formal charges preferred against me on the 4th of the following December.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, 1873. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, Commanding Army United States.

GENERAL: On account of the steady confidence you have reposed in me, I write the following to you. I am constrained to take a step that I believe I ought to explain to you and to the officers of the Army affected by it. I wish to be assigned to Army duty wherever it shall seem best to you to select my place of assignment.

my place of assignment.
You have twice offered me this opportuni My reason for not promptly embracing the

My reason for not promptly embracing the offer were two fold:—

1. I was anxious to complete the work of the Freedman's Bureau, to which I had been assigned without any solicitation on my part, but which, of necessity, developed into enormous proportions, and which took time properally to close, 2. I was anxious that the University, which had grown up under my eye, and which I deemed all important as a part of the higher educational advantages I had been instrumental in securing especially for those classes of our people whose

I had been instrumental in securing especially for those classes of our people whose interests were for a time so largely committed to my care, should be put upon a secure basis in all its breadth of scope, before committing its presidency to a successor.

I have endeavored to give it an endowment worthy of the object.

Unexpected opposition, the usual misrepresentation of the motives of one engaged in such a work, and hinderances of a public and private nature have made this work slow and onerous. It is not yet done, but I am unable with my private income to continue it. I had intended to ask to be placed before a retiring board, in fact, I did I, myself, saw presented with embellishments to a Philadelphia audience of some two thousand people as a remarkable allustration of the corruption of the times. Without explanation, the statement carried an inference that was cruelly unjust to me. It appears that the complaints of colored soldiers are not disproportionate in number, when compared with those from white soldiers, though for many plain reasons they might reasonably be expected to be much more numerous.

Notice in this connection the letter of the 2d Auditor of the Secretary of War, of April 1872, which shows in this connection the remarkable aid rendered by the Freedman's Bureau to his office.

FILING VOUCHERS AT TREASURY.

3. The filing of vouchers and taking of credit, before the money sent has actually step of sking to be saint of present circumstances it is not prudent for me to take this year of sking to be sking to be saint my favor. But under present circumstances it is not prudent for me to take this year of sking to be saint in the number of nontinue it. I had intended to ask to be continue it. I had intended to ask to be continue it. I had intended to ask to be continue it. I had intended to ask to be continue it. I had intended to ask to be placed before a retiring board, in fact, I did so apply to the War Department. But I was sent to Arizona and New Mexico very soon thereafter, and was obliged to undertake duty equaily arduous with any that I performed during the war; on this I with drew my application. I found myself as able to undergo fatigue and private income to ontinue it. I had intended to ask to be placed before a retiring board, in fact, I did so apply to the War Department. But I was sent to Arizona and New Mexico very soon thereafter, and was obliged to undertake duty equaily arduous with any that I performed during the war; on this I with drew my application. I found myself as able to undergo fatigue and private income to place that was sent to Arizona and Kew Miny place, I did so apply to the War Department. But I was sent

stances it is not prudent for

While many who commanded a division only for a time bave been retired with the rank of major general, I cannot lawfully be so retired, because I was wounded so early in the war, while a brigadier, commanding a brigade, and would, therefore, be obliged to This might seem to be ample, and would

e doubtless but for the obligations I have een forced to incur in the work providentially given me to do.

I confess that weightier reasons affect me ow than any I have given to

now than any I have given to influence my return to army duty.

Bulletins affecting me unfavorably have gone broadcast. My integrity is officially acknowledged I admit, and I hold letters of high commendation, and further, my seven years of unremitting toil, anxiety and responsibility are known, and the good fruits are seen by those who care to see and ac-knowledge them. Yet it is idle for me to try to conceal from

myself the plain fact that there is a persist-ent effort to tarnish my record, and if not in official quarters the result is precisely the

ame.
All the books and papers of a large Bureau are transferred to other hands.

A lengthy examination is then instituted, and, whatever the results of this examinaion may be, from it grows public suspicion and accusation against me and the honor-

able officers who were associated with me. Now from all this I wish to free.

You have seen me in battle, and know low I can face death.

how I can face death.

I shall face accusation with the same fearless spirit. I wish to go to duty, to give all
accusers ample time and opportunity to
round out their charges, and if they see fit
so to do, I wish to be tried by a court mar-

Again I have another reason for service: Should we now have a war with Spain, to free more slaves from dire oppression and lefend the honor of our flag, the President would surely give me the oppertunity of ser-

vice.

Is it not a good thing to endeavor to preserve and not destroy, the fair fame of men who ardently love their country, and who have, in a series of successful battles, demonstrated

ardently love their country, and who have, in a series of successful battles, demonstrated that this love is no empty boast?

By the consideration of past service; by my earnest loyalty to my country: by my desire to preserve an unsullied record for my childrens' inspection, I ask for my proper place among the officers of the army.

I am not only conscious of integrity but of fidelity. My work was of necessity incomplete, but no wrong on the part of any officer or clerk was ever knowingly covered up by me, and I was as diligent as I could be in the pursuit of wrong-doers.

Continued on third page.